PLURAL MARRIAGES IN UTAH.

PRESIDENT SMITH ADMITS HE PREACHED THE DOCTRINE.

He Says Polygamy Is Permissive, Not Mandatory-AlPof the Presidents and Most of the Influential Men in the Church and in Business Were Polygamists.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-Joseph F. Smith President of the Mormon Church, was called to the stand again this morning in the hearing of the charges against Senator Reed Smoot before the Sanate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Hoar asked him about the status of women in the Mormon Church. Smith replied that as voters women were the equals of men, but the places of priestly muthority were confined to males, except in the Women's Relief Society, a charitable organization. He read part of a "revelation" to Joseph Smith, the founder, defining the rules governing the priesthood. Women are not ordained priests or elders.

Mr. Tayler, representing the protestants, asked President Smith about an address he made at Weber on June 12, 1903, in which he spoke of Bathsheba Smith, widow of George A. Smith, who received the "endowments" at Nauvoo from Prophet Joseph Smith. In the address, President Smith declared that the doctrine of plural mar riages was a revelation by God to Joseph Smith, and that any person rejecting that doctrine might as well reject all other doctrines of Mormonism. He admitted that he had delivered this address. Reed Smoot and his wife were present.

Mr. Foraker wanted to know something about the original revelation regarding plural marriage-whether it was a mandatory injunction or otherwise.

President Smith, in reply, said that the revelation was written at Nauvoo in 1843 by Joseph Smith and was taught by Smith to Brigham Young and others. But owing to flerce opposition and violence by mobs which resulted in the martyrdom of Smith it was not publicly proclaimed. Brigham Young took the revelation to Salt Lake and it was publicly proclaimed in 1852 as a doctrine of the Church.

On page 463 of the "Doctrine and Covenants" the plural marriage doctrine is printed. This was read to the committee by President Smith. "It is permissive and not mandatory," he said. "Only about 3 per cent. of the male population Church ever entered into plural marriage."
"Have there been plural marriages with-cut the consent of the first wife?" asked Mr.

"I don't know of any case."
Smith finally admitted that the revelation threatened with destruction any wife reconsent, and provided that if she her consent, the man was au-

"In other words," asked Mr. Beveridge,
"In other words," asked Mr. Beveridge,
"her consent amounts to nothing?"
"Absolutely nothing," replied Smith.
"How many presidents of the Church have been monogamists?" queried Mr. Dubois.

"I think all the presidents down to my-"I think all the presidents down to myself have had plural wives."

Smith admitted that most of the men influential in Mormonism, in spritual and business affairs, were polygamists. They were small in number, comparatively, but they wielded practically all the power.

When the afternoon hearing was begun the Chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, occupied a seat between Sen-

Everett Hale, occupied a seat between Senator Smoot and President Smith, engaging in animated conversation with both.

Mr. Tayler offered in evidence part of the book of "Doctrine and Covenants." reading the portions submitted. The extracts were quotations from revelations to Prophet Joseph Smith, Jr., as far back as 1881, in Ohio. "There are three heavens, or degrees in the celestial heavens," said one revelation, "and in order to enter into it a man must

have entered into this marriage."

Another revelation, given to Smith at Nauvoo, Ill. in 1843, commanded the building of a boarding house to be called "Nauvoo" The revelation directed four men payable in advance, no person to have more than \$15,000 worth of stock. The language quoted was pseudoscriptural in cast, purporting to be the Word of God Himself.

Another message from the Almighty directed one Patton to close up his business instanter and prepare for a journey. The revelation concerning the marriage relation, given to "Joseph the Seer" at Nauvon in 1843, directed that "those sealed on earth should be seeled in heaven." It

Nauvoo in 1843, directed that "those sealed on earth should be sealed in heaven." It commanded the Lord's handmaid, Emma Smith, to abide by the decision to give Joseph additional wives, or be destroyed. A book entitled "Ready References" was also offered in evidence. On page 129 patriarchal marriages are discussed. It is declared that polyramy is a divine law, the Rible being quoted to prove that contention. One marginal note was "Plural marriage commanded by divine law." Another was, "Polyramy right in the sight of God." Still another was, "Polygamy implied in the Saviour's promise." The book is filled with historical references supporting polygamy. porting polygamy.

"Mormonism," by Brigham H. Roberts,

to whom a seat in the House of Representa-tives was denied, was also submitted. The book was couvrighted by Joseph H. Smith for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and a preface says that the work is authoritative. This book declares that it is the principle of the Church to obey the laws, and that conflicts arise only when e laws, and that conflicts arise only whe

the laws, and that conflicts arise only when the civil authorities pass laws aimed at the religious views of the Mormons.

The doctrine of celestial marriage, as revealed to Prophet Smith, is explained by Roberts's book as meaning that the enjoyment of family ties and the power of endless increase of children are carried throughout eternity. The power of eternal progreation is declared to be "the chief means of man's exaltation in glory." This, in turn, is declared to imply and require a

means of man's exaltation in glory." This, in turn, is declared to imply and require a plurality of wives.

When asked what he was driving at, Mr. Tavler replied that he expected to show that many plural marriages of persons holding official position in the Mormon Church had been selemnized in Utah since the Woodruff manifesto. "I shall show that the abandonment of polygamy is orlorable and pretended, and not real," said Tayler.

"We shall show by these books that the nurch is publicly proclaiming its adher-to and advocacy of polygamy," he

"The Articles of Faith." by Dr. Talmage "Talks on Deetrine" were other books offered in evidence. Cowley discusses mar-riage at length, but does not refer to the manifesto. One extract declares that honoralle women need not remain spinsters, as Isa'ah's prophecy has come true that "seven women may lay hold of one man" Absolute obedience to the will of the

A pamphlet on the Thatcher episode was submitted. This pamphlet was written by Elder Penrose, the polygamous editor of the Descret News. It referred to "invoking the power of the Church" against Thatcher for his contumacy in becoming a candidate for the United States Senate against the will of his fellow postles. Thatcher's declaration that the Church had nothing to do with political matters, was denied by the pamphilet, which insisted that the Church was directly concerned in politics and that the pamphlet, which insisted that the Church was directly concerned in politics, and that the proper candidates for civil office were revealed by God to the leaders of the Church. Presi ent Smith was exemined by A. S. Worth insten, of his counsel. He testified that all the men were privileged to receive revelations as to their own sffairs, but only the man at any time had authority to reone man at any time had authority to re-These revelations constituted the law of the Church. To apostles, he said, were revelators, prophets and seers, receiving revelations regard ng their cuties in the Church; women, also, were entitled to inspiration.

One reveletion only had been received by the first president since 1882, said Smith, and that was the Woodruff manifesto sus-

pending polygamous marriages. The manifesto had been submitted to the Church at a conference in October, 1890, when from 8,000 to 10,000 members of the Church attended.

as many women as men. The manifesto was accepted unanimously.

President Smith said the manifesto was "unintentionally omitted" from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants and that he would use his influence to have it inserted in the next cities. in the next edition.
"Do you amend the Bible by pointing out that certain passages regarding polygamy are not to be taken literally?" asked Worth-

"No; we do not interfere with King James's version," replied Smith. President Smith testified that the statute

President Smith testified that the statute punishing polygamous cohabitation was enacted by the Utah Legislature in 1892, and that Mormons constituted an overwhelming majority of that Legislature.

President Smith expressed great indignation against "an individual" who had "pried into the private relations" of himself and other polygamists, and that he had therefore favored the passage of a law providing that the prosecution for polygamous cohabitation should be begun only on complaint of one of the plural wives concerned. This proposed law was passed in 1901, but was vetoed by Gov. rassed in 1901, but was vetoed by Gov. Wells.

In reply to a question of Mr. Hoar, whether the law of the land or the revelation of the Church was binding upon the con-sciences of Mormons, Smith replied that the law of the land was binding on some, though others obeyed the revelations. "Suppose you received a revelation commanding action contrary to the law." queried Mr. Hoar, "what would you do?" "Members of the Church would do as they pleased," he replied. "Personally, I should strive to obey the law, but I could not abandon my children."

not abandon my children. "You have received no revelation your-self of any kind?" asked Mr. Hoar.

"Do you know how a revelation would by you show how a revelation would be one-by an inward light, or an audible oice, or by writing?"
"It might come in an audible voice, or writing, as in the case of the Book of

Mormon."

Senator Bailey said that as a matter of fact the manifesto of President Woodruff was not a revelation. "If it had been a revelation he would have used the language of a prophet instead of a lawyer."

"If the revelation comes from on high," asked Mr. Bailey, "how can a man yield his conscience to a law made by an ordinary body of men either in Utah or Washington?"

"A revelation might appeal to my conscience and not appeal to the conscience of another member of the Church," was Smith's reply. "Our people, as a rule, while retaining their conscientious conviction, would obey the law."

"Could a man remain as an Apostle in good standing who, when commanded to do one thing by revelation, and another thing by law, chose to ignore the revelation and obey the law?" asked Mr. Hoar.

"I think he would be regarded as a little out of harmony with his associates."

[Laughter.]

The committee adjourned until to-mor-Senator Bailey said that as a matter of

[Laughter.]
The committee adjourned until to-mor-

INVOLVED IN POSTAL SCANDAL Congressman Lilley (Rep., Conn.) Is Part

Owner of Building Used as a Post Office. WASHINGTON, March 4.- The fact became known to-day that Representative George L. Lilley (Rep., Conn.) is the third Congressman mentioned in Postmaster-General Payne's statement to the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads who is the owner of a building which is rented to the Government as a post office in violation of law. The others heretofore mentioned are Representative Calderhead (Rep., Kan.) and Representative Wadsworth (Rep., N. Y.). Mr. Lilley is said to be only a part owner in a building in a Connecticut town which is occupied as a post office. The Government leased the building before Mr. Lilley was elected to Congress, and the rental was continued. The Post Office Committee will take up the matter to-morrow and probably report to the House the Hay resolution calling upon the Postmaster-General for information as to what connection Memin violation of law. The others heretofore

END OF SULLIVAN'S TROUBLES. Navy Paymaster Who Has Been Dismissed

Restored and Reported Disqualified. WASHINGTON, March 4.-After passing through many vicissitudes for ten years Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan of the navy has been restored to an unquestioned

status, and will be promoted to the grade of Pay Inspector. Paymaster Sullivan's troubles began when he was convicted by court-martial of embezzlement. He was dismissed from the navy on Feb. 1, 1894, but his commission was restored to him through act of Congress in June, 1899. More than a year ago he became eligible for examination for promotion to the grade of Pay Inspector, but the examining board reported that he was mentally, morally, physically and professionally disqualified for advancement.

Secretary Moody sent Mr. Sullivan before another board, which was directed to consider only such charges against his moral character as were made prior to his when he was convicted by court-martial of

moral character as were made prior to his restoration by Congress. The second board reported that Mr. Sullivan was profes-sionally disqualified. He was then placed on probation for a year, and at another examination, held recently, he was passed by the board in every particular.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. The Tobacco Trust Arraigned and the

"Iowa Idea" Attacked. WASHINGTON, March 4.- The House dopted to-day the conference report on the Diplomatic and Consular bill and then resumed consideration of the Indian Ap-

propriation bill.

Mr. Stanley (Dem., Ky.) arraigned the tobacco trust, which, he said, was reducing the 120,000 tobacco growers of the country to a condition of penury.

Mr. Hedges (Rep., Ia.) explained the "Iowa idea." At first, he said, it meant revision of the tariff, but recently it had beed changed to mean reciprocity with

beed changed to mean reciprocity with Canada, both of which he opposed. The bill was then read, and, without concluding its consideration, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill to create a department of labor with a secretary at its head who shall be a mem-

ber of the President's Cabinet. The Isla de Cuba on Her Way to Pensacola. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The gunboat Isla de Cuba leit Cavite to-day for Singapore, on her way to Pensacola, where she will be repaired. This former Spanish vessel was one of those sunk by Admiral Dewey's squadron in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. She was raised and sent to Hong Kong for overhauling. Her sister ship, the Isla de Luzon, also sunk in Manila Bay,

came to the United States last year New Naval Bureau Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, March 4.- The President

sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: nominations:

Navy—To be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with rank of Rear Admiral, Capt
George A. Converse; to be Chief of the Bureau
of Equipment, with rank of Rear Admiral,
Capt. Henry N. Manney.

Revenue Cutter Service—To be First Assistant Engineers, Second Assistant Engineers
Charles S. Root and Byron A. Minor

Army and Navy Orders.

WASRINGTON, March 4.-Army orders issued The retirement of Major William W. Gilbert, Paymaster, is announced. First Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., Fifth In-fantry, having been found incapacitated for active service, has been retired.

Navy orders issued to-day Civil Engineer C. A. Wentworth, from Navy Department, to haval station, Guantanamo. Pay Directorf S. Hand, from Navy Pay Office, Manlla, to home and wait orders.

PLANNING A NAVAL ATTACK ON

Is Admitted That Fort Monroe Cannot Bay They Can Pass On to Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Officers of the army and navy are planning to have a naval attack on either Baltimore or Washington as a feature of this year's joint manœuvres. The theatre of operations as outlined in a project now before the joint army and navy board includes the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, the bay itself and its tributaries. Another project before the board contemplates an attack on San Francisco. It is practically certain that one or the other of

Some months ago it was proposed to suspend the manœuvres for a year because there was a disposition on the part of Congress not to make a large enough appropriation. The attack of the Japanese warships on Port Arthur has aroused the officers interested in coast defence work, however, and the project of having the manœuvres in Chesapeake Bay has been revived. The manœuvres in the New London district in 1902 and off Portland

ect had the earnest approval of Mr. Root when he was Secretary of War. Once in Chesapeake Bay and beyond the reach of the guns of Fort Monroe, an enemy's ships could pass on to Baltimore or Washington.

Only two forts protect the national capital, Fort Washington, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and Fort Hunt, on the Virginia side. Fort Washington is strongly fortified, but Fort Hunt is comparatively weak. Whether the ships of the navy fortified, but Fort Hunt is comparatively weak. Whether the ships of the navy could pass these forts during the manceuvres is a question which can only be determined by the war game itself, and

CARTRIDGES FOR MORALES.

The New York Salls With 200,000 for Santo Domingo-La Vega Recaptured. The Clyde Line steamer New York, which eturned to this port a few days ago after an exciting experience with the Dominican rebels, sailed again yesterday, to follow her usual itinerary. She carried 200,000 Remington cartridges for the Morales government, at Puerto Plata. They were shipped by Consul-General Joubert.

Mr. Joubert received a cable despatch from his Government yesterday which said that the troops of President Morales have succeeded in recenturing Le Vega the succeeded in recapturing La Vega, the capital of La Vega province, which was in the hands of the revolutionists.

\$8,000 for the Dedication of Statue of

calling upon the Postmaster-General for information as to what connection Members of Congress had with Beavers in getting additional clerk hire for post offices and leasing buildings for postal purposes. The committee will submit, with the resolution, the statement of Mr. Payne on the subject and then ask that the resolution lie on the table.

cal action.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

..6:20 Sun sets. ... 5:56 Moon rises. 10:23

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Vincenzo Florio	Glbraltar.	Feb	1
Hekla.	Christiansand	Feb	-
Kansas City.	Savannah	March	
Algiers. Eldorado	New Orleans	Feb.	2
Eldorado	New Orleans	Feb	21
Arapahoe	Jacksonville.	March	
Esperanza.	Havana	March	
Pretoria	Bermuda	March	
Lucanta	Liverpool	Feb	2
Pretoria Lucania New York	Southampton	. Feb	2
Pretoria	Hamburg	Feb	3
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ity of Washington.	La Guayra	March	1
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oenigin Luise	Genoa	Feb.	21

LAWYER JAILED AFTER FIRES, Because a Servant Said She Thought He

Half an hour later a more serious fire

was discovered in the room. It soon spread

"He certainly could have no motive for setting the house afire," she said, "because we haven't even insurance on our furniture in the place."

The boarding house is kept by J. S.

Allsbach, who said that there was no reason to suspect Ward.

The boarding house keeper is the father

of Louis Allsbach, 11 years old, who set fire to the big school house at Sixty-eighth

street and Amsterdam avenue on Feb. 16

The boy was arrested and discharged the Children's Court the next day. I wasn't at home yesterday afternoon.

SWINDLED NEW YORK BANKS

Check Raisers Who Operated Here May Bo

the Crooks Caught in the West.

Brooklyn. Their losses are not though

Schoonover, whom Pinkerton detectives

be learned. At the Pinkerton Detective

in New York have no connection with those who have been working the West, it is an odd coincidence that they were operating at

the same time, as these are the first raised

GIRL'S FATHER SUES IN VAIN.

Abraham Conheim Successfully Defends

\$20,000 Damage Suit.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 4 .- Justice

Watson M. Rogers has sustained the de-

murrer to plaintiff's complaint in the case of

Leon Larocque, as administrator of Harriet

Larocque, deceased, against Abraham

Conheim. The action is brought to recover

who was only 19 years of age and who was in the defendant's employ as a cloak model, was betrayed by the defendant under a promise of marriage and that he caused her to submit to a criminal operation which rendered her dangerously ill and caused her death

her death.

The defendant demurred on the ground that the complaint did not set forth facts

Justice Rogers in his opinion says the plaintiff has no cause of action except for services, and that question is not before him. Costs are awarded the defendant.

TEXAS BAND OF KIDNAPPERS

Gang Who Stole Cushing Now Belleved

to Have Taken Billings, a Cattleman.

LANGTRY, Tex., March 4 .- The outlaws

who kidnapped Dan Cushing, a young

railroad man, a few days ago, to hold him

The Weather.

The advance of the high pressure area into the

Atlantic States caused a drop of from 10 to 32 de

An area of low pressure, which covered yesterday

WASHINGTON FORECAST POR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair and warmer to-day:

rain to-morrow, variable winds, becoming southeas

For New England, fair to-day and to-morrow

slowly rising temperature, fresh winds. For Maryland and Virginia, fair to-day: rain to-

sissippl the weather was fair

 Post
 1904

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becoming south and fresh.

vesterday.

sufficient to constitute a cause of action

years sentence.

o aggregate more than \$20,000.

In addition to the Western banks which

quickly put out.

Tried to Burn the Boarding House. Irving Ward, a lawyer, 52 years old, who WASHINGTON OR BALTIMORE. lives with his wife on the top floor of a

boarding house at 109 West Sixty-fourth street, was locked up in the West Sixtyeighth street station yesterday afternoon Prevent Entrance of an Enemy's Ships charged with being a suspicious person. Into Chesapeake Bay-Once in the Earlier in the day the house had been afire

Ward and his wife occupied a front room on the top floor. Adjoining it is a small room in which Mrs. Ward kept an oil stove which she sometimes used for cooking luncheon. Mrs. Ward went shopping yesterday afternoon and left her husband alone in the room. At about 3:30 o'clock Mary Callahan, servant, smelled smoke and traced it to the small room back of Ward's. She found the oil stove ablaze and the flames had extended to the woodwork. The fire was

these plans will be adopted.

London district in 1902 and off Portland last year showed a number of weak points that have been remedied.

It is admitted that Fort Monroe cannot prevent the entrance of a hostile fleet into the bay, although it is an important protection to Hampton Roads. Army officers have been urging for some time that Cape Henry be fortified, and this project had the earnest approval of Mr. Root when he was Secretary of War. Once in

it is largely for the purpose of ascertaining the value of these fortifications that army officers are desirous of having the man-

œuvres take place in this vicinity.

The army is very anxious to have the service of a number of torpedo boats in connection with managuvres in the Chesa-peake, and the claim is made that as tor-pedo boats would be used by the land defences in actual war they should be tried in connection with the shore batteries. The War Department sought to have them used in the previous managuvres, but the used in the previous manœuvres, but the board which prepared the plans of the war game disallowed them. Another effort to have them authorized will be made this year.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The Treasury Department to-day sent to the House the

WASHINGTON, March 4.- The governments of the Argentine Republic and of Mexico have recognized the Panama Republic This leaves, with the exception of Colombia, only three South American governments which have not recognized the new nation. They are Chile, Paraguay and Uraguay. It is said that they are in correspondence on the subject of determining upon identical action.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-TRIS DAT \$20,000 damages on account of the untimely death of the plaintiff's daughter in New York in April, 1902. The plaintiff alleges that his daughter,

Sandy 1100810.02 (00V 1 0 10.54 110
Arrived-FRIDAY, March
Ss La Lorraine, Havre, Feb. 27.
Ss Pisa, Odessa, Jan. 4.
Ss Chicago City, Bristol, Feb. 9.
Ss Lodovico, Venice, Jan. 7.
Ss Diamant, Shields, Feb. 17.
Ss Narragansett, London, Feb. 18.
Ss Dinnamare, Genoa, Jan. 20.
Ss Lichtenfels, Calcutta, Jan. 10.
Ss Daggry, Progreso, Feb. 23.
Ss Silvia, Hallfax, Feb. 29.
Ss Vortigern, Cardenas, Feb. 23.
Ss El Mar. Galveston, Feb. 27.
Ss Jefferson, Norfolk, March 3.
Ss Manna Hata, Baltimore, March 2.
Ss Frutera, Boston, March 3.
Ss H. F. Dimock, Boston, March &.

ARRIVED OUT Ss Cedric, from New York at Liverpool SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. S Hobenzollern, from Naples for New York.

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pahoe	Jacksonville	March	2
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of Macon	.Savannah	March	4
orado	.Galveston	Feb.	27
Due Moni	tou March ?		
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DIVORCE COST DODGE NOTHING

lemence Dodge from Charles F. Dodge o Charles W. Morse, and the annulment aired yesterday at the hearing before Refree William G. Davies. When Justice Truax granted the motion

Mortimer A. Ruger to appear for him?

In the order as finally signed this limitation was stricken out, but yesterday's hearing centred on the two questions, although much other testimony was introduced.

ser, who was counsel for Mrs. Dodge when she sued Dodge for divorce, were the principal witnesses At the conclusion of the hearing Samuel

was discovered in the room. It soon spread through the top floor and burned through the roof. An alarm was turned in and a crowd collected in the treet.

Ward climbed out of his front window and the crowd called to him not to jump. He didn't. Instead he crawled along the ledge over the window of the floor below and managed to get to the house adjoining. He crawled through an open window there. When he reached the street Ward was arrested by Pol'ceman Rehan on the complaint of Mary Callahan, the servant, who said she suspected Ward of setting fire to the house. Ward said he was in his room all the time, but he was locked up.

Ward's wife returned home shortly afterward and said Ward had no reason to use the stove. nounced that he wouldn't submit a brief questions had been answered in the affir mative and that there his case rested. A. H. Hummel, who appeared for the absent Dodge, and who had brought out much testimony tending to show that there was collusion in obtaining the divorce

> It was the general opinion that the referee's decision would be that Dodge had been properly served and that he had authorized Ruger to appear for him. Such a decision presumably would result in setting aside the judgment annuling the Morse-Dodge marriage and thereby reuniting Mrs. Dodge and Mr. Morse.

> Assistant District Attorney Rand, who s in charge of the perjury case against Dodge, and ex-Justice Edgar L. Fursman, who is counsel for Mrs. Dodge, were at the hearing, which was held in the reference room of the Mutual Life Building. Mrs. Dodge was not present.

have recently been the victims of raised draft operators, several institutions in this city have suffered. Among these, it The most uncomfortable person during the entire proceedings was Lawyer Sweetser was said yesterday, are the Park National Both sides took advantage of every oppor-Bank and the Nassau Trust Company of tunity presented to whack him. Sweetser got badly tangled up himself, and then, right at the end, Mr. Morse got on the stand Whether the check operators who and positively refuted statements Sweetser have swindled these banks have any had made a few moments before. connection with Robert J. Knox and John

Sweetser apparently had expected something different, and when Mr. Morse got arrested in Columbus and Portland, Ind., through his anger was at the boiling over in the early part of the week, could not point. Sweetser's temper cooled only when Mr. Morse left the room.

Agency, Assistant Superintendent George George E. Dick, proprietor of the Hotel Dougherty said: "We must refer you to the banks for any information."

The bank officials referred inquirers back to the American Bankers' Association, Dodge as a clerk, was the first witness back to the American Bankers' Association, which employs the Pinkertons.

Harry F. Burns, secretary of the Nassau Trust Company, said last night: "It would really be impossible for me to say anything about the case at this stage. The Pinkerton agency, acting for the Bankers' association, has entire charge of the case."

Charles H. Russell, counsel to the Nassau Trust Company, said yesterday that the company was not liable, and that even if it were the amount involved is so small relatively as to affect the company in only an insignificant degree.

If the men who cashed these raised drafts in New York have no connection with those

get a divorce.

the same time, as these are the first raised draft cases reported to the American Bankers' Association since the breaking up of the notorious Becker-Cregan gang in 1896. In that year Charlie Becker, the "King of the Forgers," was convicted of passing a draft raised from \$12 to \$22,000 on a California bank. He received a seven years sentence.

it was stricken out after an argument

"by a previous arrangement."
"I was told that he would be there to receive the summons," answered Sweetser, "but I wasn't told that it was by a previous

the witness said that when he served the summons he had no evidence sufficient to give Mrs. Dodge a divorce. He got the evidence later from Mrs. Dodge, he said.

have to put in an answer and the case would then go before a referee. She asked would then go before a referee. She asked me to suggest some attorneys and I sug-gested Ruger among others. I had nothing to do with retaining Ruger. Lawyer Roundtree of Atlanta engaged him." Sweetser said that Mrs. Dodge wanted him to pay Ruger out of the money she had paid him, but he refused. He said that he didn't think it would be proper for him to pay the attorney for the defendant, when he was counsel for the plaintiff. He said he told Ruger that he would send a bill fo

done so.

Mr. Untermyer objected, at this point, to the testimony. He said that if the object was to prove collusion on getting the divorce was to prove collusion on getting the divorce. he was ready to admit that there was col

for a ransom, releasing him when closely pursued by State Rangers, are believed to have kidnapped Aaron Billings, a cattle-man of this place. Billings mysteriously disappeared last night. The outlaws are known to have been in this neighborhood vesterday. yesterday.
Young Cushing says that the bandits were led by an American who was addressed by the other members of the gang as "Cap Bob." John Long, chief detective of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is here investigating the affair. Hummel was present.

A No.

Q. Didn't you say that you had selected the attorney for Dodge and that it was an everyday practice among lawyers, and didn't I say it was wrong for you to select a lawyer for the defence? A. I had nothing to do with retaining Ruger I suggested him to Mrs. Dodge.

Q. Didn't you say that you had paid Ruger, and that Ruger was dead and no one could prove it? A. No.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Morse about the payment of Ruger's fee? A. No.

Then Mr. Morse was called. He gaves grees of temperature; it was also colder in the Guif States and the Lake regions. West of the Mississippi it was from 10 to 30 degrees warmer. The cold will spend its force rapidly and after this morning it

all the Rocky Mountain States, is likely to attain storm formation and cause disagreeable condi-tions west of the Mississippi to-day. It was behis answers slowly and deliberately coming cloudy and threatening yesterday and the winds were high in the Missouri Valley.

Thunderstorms occurred on the coasts of South By Mr. Hummel—Do you remember calling t my house last September at a time when dr. Sweetser was there? A Yes Q. Did you have any conversation with dr. Sweetser concerning his identification of Dodge? A Yes, at the Metropolitan lub. Carolina and Georgia: elsewhere east of the Mistemperature was 18 degrees; wind high northwest diminishing in force; average humidity, 45 per cent. barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at $8 A \cdot M$. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed

forrow with rising temperature; variable winds For the District of Columbia, fair and warmer to-day; rain to-morrow, variable winds. For western Pennayivania and western New York, fair and warmer to-day; rain to-morrow, variable, winds becoming fresh south.

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HIS LAWYER'S BILL WENT TO MRS. DODGE, HER COUNSEL SAYS.

weetser and Morse Chief Witnesses at the New Hearing-Former Swears He Served Dodge-Lawyer Untermyer Offers to Admit Collusion in the Divorce

The complications in the divorce of Mrs. he subsequent marriage of Mrs. Dodge of that marriage, were all pretty thoroughly

f Morse for leave to intervene in the Dodge divorce case, his order of reference limited the questions to be determined to two (1) Was Dodge personally served with the summons? And (2) did he authorize Lawyer

Mr. Morse and Lawyer William A. Sweet-

Untermyer, counsel for Mr. Morse, an He was satisfied, he said, that the two

asked for time to put in a brief, and Refere Davies gave him until Tuesday.

Grenoble in this city, who has employed identified a picture, published in the Atlanta
Messenger of May 14, 1897, as that of Dodge.
Then the original letter, purporting to
have been written by Dodge to Ruger,
acknowledging that Sweetser had served
him was shown to Dick and he said that it
was written by Dodge.

him was shown to Dick and he said that it was written by Dodge.

A copy of the letter was put in the minutes and the original returned to Mr. Rand. It is part of the evidence on which Dodge has been indicted for perjury. Another letter purporting to come 'from Dodge, was treated in the same manner. In this letter, Dodge tells Ruger "to consent to anything" in order to let Mrs. Dodge get a divorce.

get a divorce.

Then Sweetser was called. He said that at the Everett House on March 31, 1897, he personally served Dodge with the summons and complaint in the action brought by Mrs. Dodge. He said that Mrs. Dodge showed him a photograph of Dodge at her home in Forty-fourth street, and that she also told him that Dodge would be waiting to receive the summons, "as he (Dodge) had to leave for Atlanta soon."

On the ground that this was a personal communication between counsel and client, Mr. Fursman objected to the answer, and Mr. Hummel wanted to know if Sweetser ad been told that Dodge would be at the Everett House to receive the summons

arrangement."
In answer to questions by Mr. Hummel

Hummel then got down to the retaining of Ruger by Dodge. Hummel's assistant. Nathaniel Cohen, said that they wanted to prove that Sweetser employed Ruger and that Dodge never paid him or retained him. Sweetser answered in substance: him. Sweetser answered in substance:
"Mrs. Dodge wanted to avoid publicity,
and I told her that the defendant would
and I told her that the defendant would

im to Mrs. Dodge, and that later he had

lusion from the start.

Sweetser said he didn't tax the costs in the divorce action against Dodge. Mr. Hummel then brought Sweetser up to the time he first saw Mr. Morse. He said he visited Mr. Morse at the Metropolitan Club and another time at Mr. Hummel's house. Mr. By Mr. Hummel-Was there anything aid about the retaining of Ruger by Dodge?

Then Mr. Morse was called. He gave

of Dodge? A. Yes, at the Metropolitan Club.
Q. What did he say? A. He told me he had made the identification from a picture in a newspaper.
Q. Did you call his attention to the fact that the newspaper was dated six weeks after the serving of the notice of appearance. A. I'did.
Q. What did he say? A. He said that wouldn't do, that he would have to make some other identification—by a photograph and not by a paper. [Sweetser had previously denied having identified Dodge by means of a newspaper picture.]
Q. Did Mr. Sweetser state at my house that he had retained Ruger for Dodge. A. He did.
Q. Did I make any statement in reference.

He did.

Q. Did I make any statement in reference to that employment by Mr. Sweetser. A You and Mr. Sweetser had a conversation. Mr. Sweetser claimed that it was regular and you said it was irregular.

Q. Did Mr. Sweetser say anything about pay for Ruger's services? A. He said that he knew who paid Ruger, but that Ruger was dead, and that no one could prove who paid him.

Mr. Morse's examination ended the hearing.

Court of Appeals Calendar. ALBANT, March 4. The Court of Appeals to-day

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TO DROWN OUT A MINE FIRE. Blaze in a Reading Colliery Beyond Con trol-Water Being Poured In. POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 4. - A fire in the

Potts colliery, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, has got beyond control. The flames have taken firm hold of the solid coal veins in the interior of the mine, and to-night it is conceded that it will take several months to subdue them. Meanwhile enormous quantities of unmined coal will be consumed

by the fire.

There are only two means of conquering a fire in a solid bed of coal. One is by smothering the flames by hermetically sealing the mine and shutting off all air; the other is to drown them by turning a street of water into the mine. stream of water into the mine. The latter measure will be adopted. All the mules were hoisted to the surface to-night, and a river of water is now being poured in. The Fotts colliery employes 900 miners and ships 200,000 tons of coal annually.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

Albany, March 4.—The Court of Appeals to day handed down the following decisions:

Landusky, respondent, vs. Beerine; Dunn, Sheriff, de., respondent, vs. National Surety Company: Streets, appellant, vs. Grand Trunk Rallway Company and New York Central and Hudson River Rallroad Company; Strowger and another, respondent, vs. American Bonding and Trust Company, of Baltimore, Impleaded; Maioney, appellant, vs. Martin; State of New York, respondent, vs. United States Trust Company, ec.; Bossert and another, respondent, vs. Poerschke: Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Boister, respondent, vs. Ithaca Rallway Company; Order affirmed and Judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

Rigas, respondent, vs. Utingston, Commissioner Public Works, &c.; Order reversed and motion denied. Question certified answered in the negative.

Lord, respondent, vs. Murchison Jr., impleaded:
Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with
costs to defendant Hull against the plaintif and
defendant Murchison.
Dolfmi, respondent, vs. Eric Railroad Company;
Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to
abide the event. ablde the event.

In reaccounts of Thompson and another, administrators: Order affirmed, with costs.

Harvey vs. Brewer, respondent, Hardy and others, appellants: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Court Calendars This Day. Supreme Court-Special Term-Part II. Court pens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters. Surrogate's Court. Chambers-For probate-Will Herman Popper at 11:00 A. M.

Klincom -

- cuman,

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Cravenettes, \$18 to \$35.

and \$5.

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Slight Operation on Michael Cudahy. CHICAGO, March 4.-Word was received here to-day that Michael Cudahy, the mest packer, while in Pasadena, Cal., on Tuesday, had an operation performed on an abscess back of the ear. John Cudahy said to-day that his brother's illness was

not serious. The patient is recovering. Lucanta Inbound, Past Nantucket. The Cunard steamship Lucania, from liverpool and Queenstown, passed Nat

tucket at 8:15 c'clock last night, and sho

lock this morning



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